



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# BOOK REVIEWS

## AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ALL BOOKS LISTED ON THESE PAGES MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Christ and Peace: A Discussion of Some Fundamental Issues Raised by the War.** Essays by various authors. Headley Brothers, London. 1915. 112 p.

"What the writers of these papers desire," writes Henry T. Hodgkin, in the introduction to this volume, "is that the Church may take her rightful place when the war is over, and may at last proclaim a living message with prophetic power, a message which shall direct the minds of men to those great truths in obedience to which the health of the nations is to be found." The papers that follow discuss Christian duty in war time, and Christianity in its relation to society and the individual. They in the main represent the views of individual members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. As a volume setting forth the ideals and aspirations of the Fellowship this book will be welcome to the reader whose opposition to warfare sinks deeper than the level of mere passive humanitarianism.

**Addresses on International Subjects.** By *Elihu Root*. Collected and edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. Cambridge. Harvard University Press, 1916. pp. I-IX-463. Price, \$2.00.

This is another one of the several volumes devoted to the addresses and state papers of former Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator Elihu Root. As the title suggests, we have here Mr. Root's great addresses bearing upon questions of international import. While many of the addresses relate especially to various aspects of international law, such as the necessity for a wider understanding of it, its sanctions and its codification, we also have here his classic tribute to Francis Lieber, in the form of his presidential address at the seventh annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. Among the other addresses we note: Nobel Peace Prize Address; Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations; The Importance of Judicial Settlement; The Hague Peace Conferences; The Real Monroe Doctrine; The Real Significance of the Declaration of London, and two addresses delivered in the Senate upon the Ship Purchase Bill. It is well that these speeches have been brought together in a volume that future generations may remember and profit by the eloquence and statesmanship of Mr. Elihu Root.

**The Great News!** By *Charles Ferguson*. Mitchell Kennerley, New York. 1915. 278 p. \$1.25.

Taking up a pair of binoculars of his own invention, designated "The Relation of Modern Business Order to Society," Mr. Ferguson looks up and looks down at our chaotic little world, and finds it badly in need of reorganization. Others have done this before him. His distinction is that he employs a different set of binoculars. But in the course of his examination we learn several interesting facts. We learn, for example, that Big Business is mischievous and often acts the part of the malicious dunce simply because we have either ignored it ourselves or given it a bad name. Big Business needs to be Montessori-ed. It needs the privilege of being allowed to play freely wth the other youngsters of our social family—diplomacy, politics, and internationalism. Big Business has become lonesome and aggrieved. Its feelings are hurt, its legitimate activities are restricted, and consequently it "acts up." In the process of explaining the pranks of Big Business and just how it has come to afflict us with them, Mr. Ferguson comes upon the War. For the War we are deeply to blame. We have allowed Big Business—"these modern high-tensioned agencies of socialization"—to drift into the hands of a single class. We have imagined that "low-tensioned" politics could make that class be social. And we have failed. If these be things which the reader has not seen for himself, he is recommended to look through Mr. Ferguson's glass. He may not believe what he sees, but he will be seeing old things in a new light, which will be to his advantage.

**The Restoration of Europe.** By *Dr. Alfred H. Fried*. Translated from the German by *Lewis Stiles Gannett*. The Macmillan Company. 1916. 157 p. \$1.00.

The designation of August 1, 1914, as the date of the beginning of the War Dr. Fried holds to be deceptive. The "peace" that preceded the war was no less than potential war in itself. The restorers of Europe, then, must plan their work to thwart not only the war of armies but the also potential war which can lurk in peace. This little book is a straight-forward and impartial discussion of what their work must be. The lesson that they must learn from today is that peace must be co-operative. International fear, panic, insecurity, the state of things that drives timid militarists to the belief that the only safety in sight is to cower behind a Babel-tower of steel protected by acres of trinitrotoluol—these must be intolerable. So long as they exist—if the peace perfected does not abolish them—potential war exists, and peace is but a sham. This presentation of the case is worth reading. It is sober, earnest, enlightened and enlightening.

**What War Is Teaching.** By *Charles E. Jefferson*. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. 1916. 217 p. \$1.00.

This volume consists of five lectures delivered by Dr. Jefferson on various occasions since the outbreak of the war. Lecture One is devoted to the atrocity of and the atrocities of war. From the follies thereof the lecturer turns in his second address to the subject of Christianity and the war. He approaches the thesis that "there can be a union of churches and there can also be a union of nations." Here the prophet seems treading upon unsubstantial ground. Nations have grown through the centuries ever closer and closer together, ever more virile and energetic. The churches meanwhile have grown ever farther and farther apart, ever more dependent upon the habit of church-going than upon the uncompromising virility of their doctrines. The strong can unite; the weak can at best agree not to quarrel. The last two lectures of the book, be it said, contain much that is sincerely helpful, although we would quarrel with the assumption that ministers must preach a more Christian Christianity through the fear of another "punishment" of war. If God rules by fear, man must rule by fear, being not superior to his Maker, and Dr. Jefferson himself does not believe that the doctrine of fear, the basis of militarism, preparedness, and international distrust, is man's appropriate scepter.

### PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

**Belgien Hat sein Schicksal nicht Verschuldet** (Belgium Did not Deserve Its Fate). By *Prof. Dr. Emil Waxweiler*. Director of the Solvay Institute at the University of Brussels. Issued, 1916, by the Art. Institut Orell Füssli, Zurich, Switzerland. 120 p. Paper, Fcs. 2.0; Cloth, Fcs. 3.50.

**Ein Neuer Gesichtspunkt auf der Friedensfrage** (A New Point of View on the Peace Question). By *Henri Lambert*. Member of the French Société d'Economie Politique. Issued, 1916, by the Art. Institut Orell Füssli, Zurich, Switzerland. 38 p. Fcs. —. 80.

**International Morality and Exchange.** By *Henri Lambert*. Translated from *Le Journal des Economistes*. Issued, 1916, by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 40 Museum Street, London, W. C., England. 40 p. 6d.

### Correction.

In a review of Prof. Bernadotte Schmitt's work, "England and Germany, 1740-1914," in the October *Advocate*, it was implied that the author was a German. We are glad to correct this error. Prof. Schmitt is of American birth and American ancestry.